



A Chemist view on Reaction Path

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Outline



- Why is the chemist view special ?
- Different sets of coordinates
- Applications
- Conclusions

Main concern of the chemist



- Bond breaking and forming
 - Quantum approach is needed
 - Cost a lot !
 - Size : 100 QM, 50000 QM/MM
 - Time scale : 10 ps
- Environment is important
 - Protein, solvent
 - Temperature

Textbook example: HCN

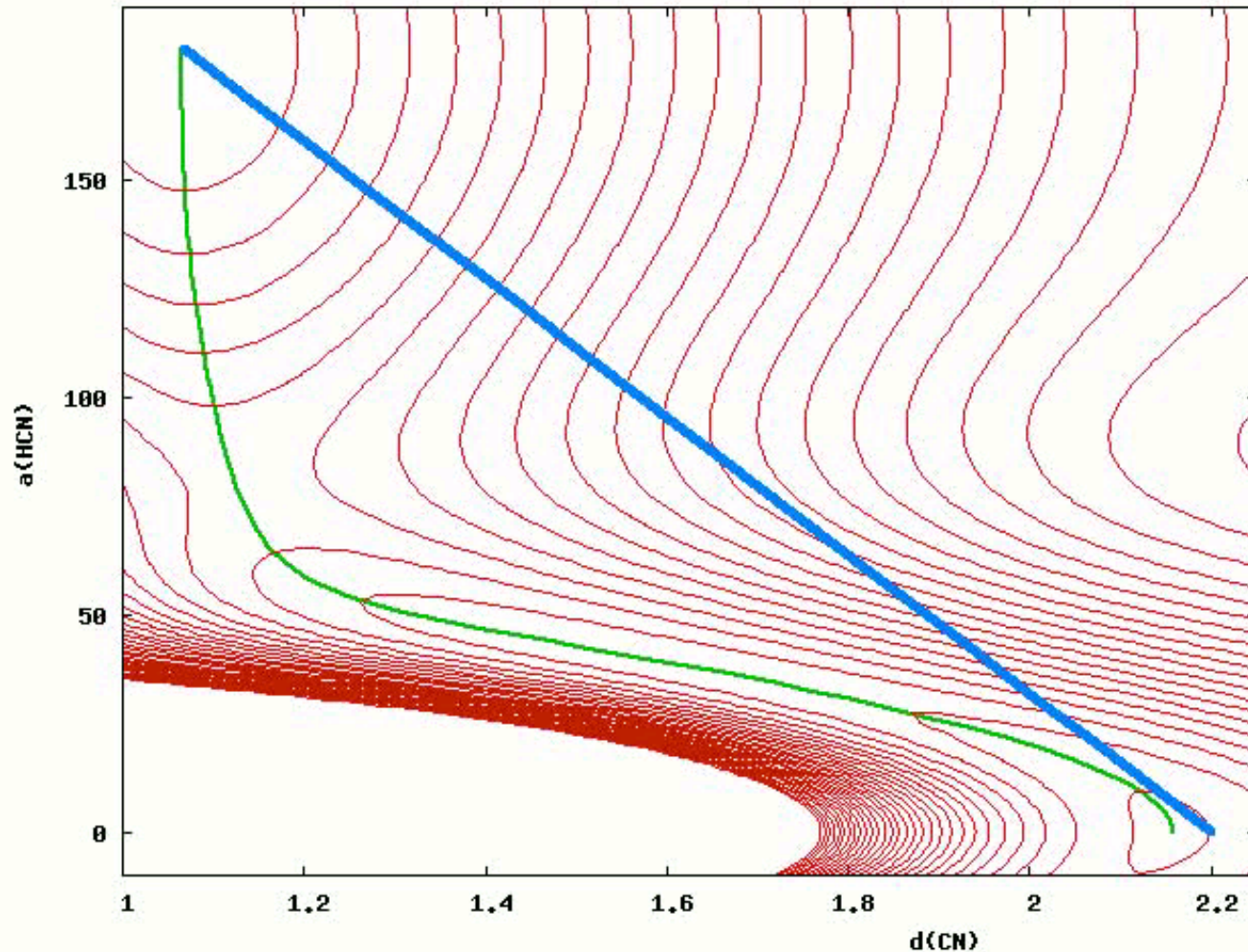


- $\text{HCN} \rightarrow \text{CNH}$
 - Reactants and products are known
 - Generate an initial Path connecting the two
 - Optimize it

Textbook example: HCN

■ HCN \rightarrow CNH

■ Result:



But... description is discrete



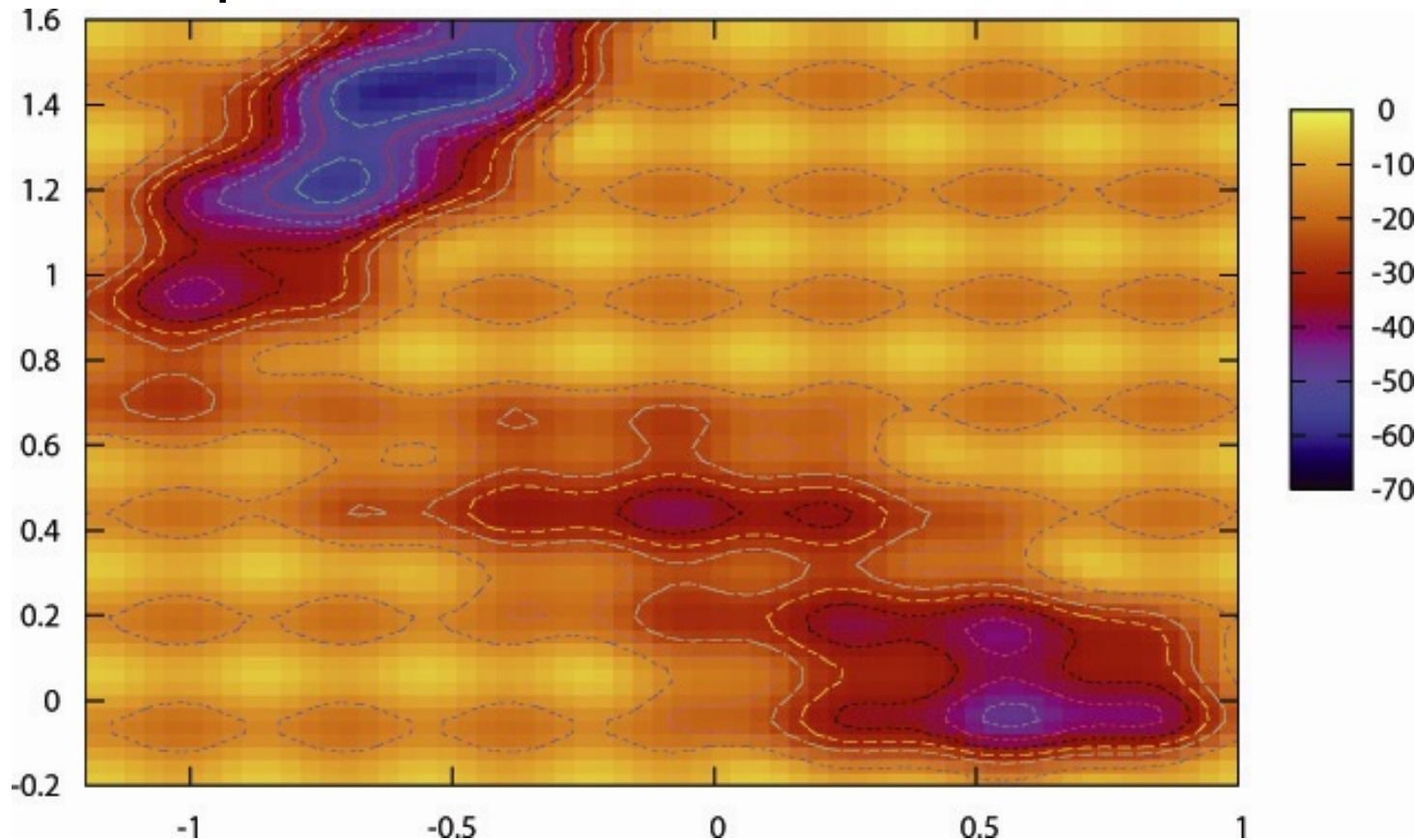
- How to choose the points ?
 - Equidistant, constant density...
- How to ensure good sampling of the path ?
 - Nudge Elastic Band:
 - Spring between 2 points
 - String method:
 - Reparameterization

G. Mills, H. Jónsson PRL **1994**, 72, 1124

W. E, W. Ren, E. Vanden-Eijnden PRB **2002**, 66, 052301

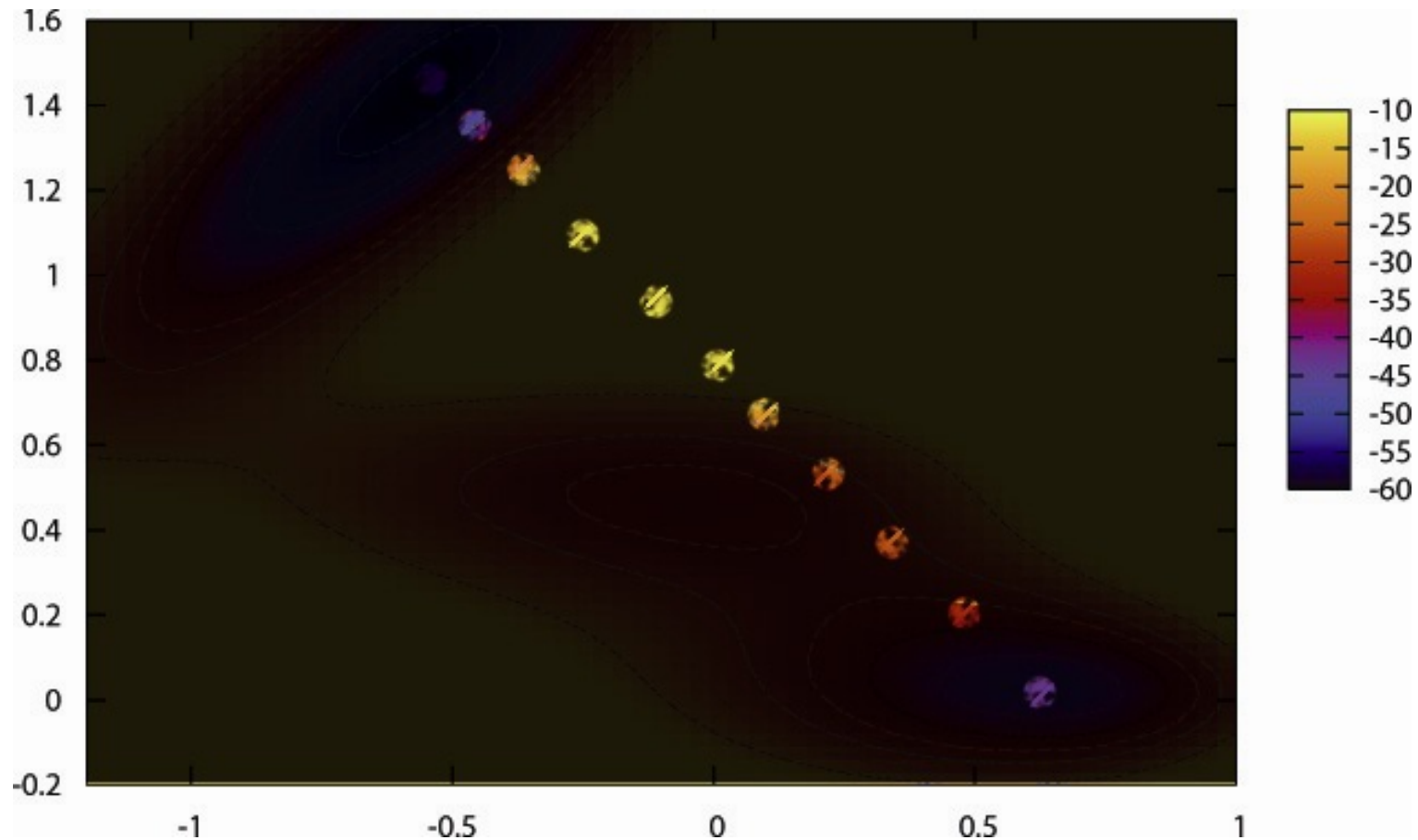
But...

- Realistic Potential Energy Surface is much more complicated:



But...

- PES is unknown: we are in the dark



It can get worse...



- Actual experiments:
 - Constant T, P: needs MD or MC
 - Environment: lots of objects (atoms, coarse grain...)
⇒ Cannot afford high dimensionality for Reaction Coordinate
 - Usually 2 or 3
- We **really** need:
 - A good initial path: rough idea of the RCs
 - A good optimizer: we cannot afford 1000 iterations

Coordinates systems



- Lots of discussions for geometries
- Mainly two families:
 - Cartesian coordinates
 - Internal coordinates:
 - Z-Matrix
 - Natural Coordinates
 - Redundant coordinates
 - Baker coordinates

Coordinates systems



- Lots of discussions for geometries
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Cartesian coordinates



- Very general
- Easy to compute, store, manipulate

But

- No chemical meaning
- Overall rotation and translation not suppressed

Z-Matrix

- Based on internal coordinates:
 - bond distances, bond angles and dihedrals
- $3N-6$ degree of freedom

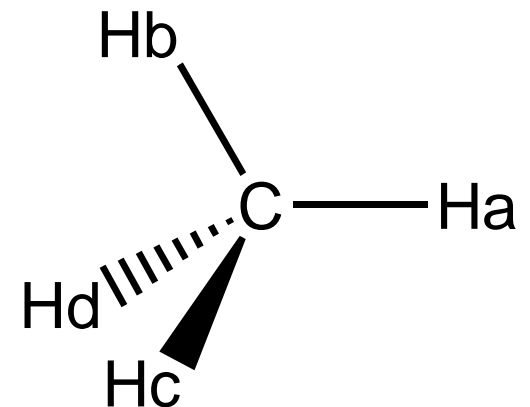
C

H_a C dCH_a

H_b C dCH_b H_a α H_aCH_b

H_c C dCH_c H_a α H_aCH_c H_b DH1

H_d C dCH_d H_a α H_aCH_d H_b DH2



Z-Matrix

- Based on internal coordinates:
 - bond distances, bond angles and dihedrals
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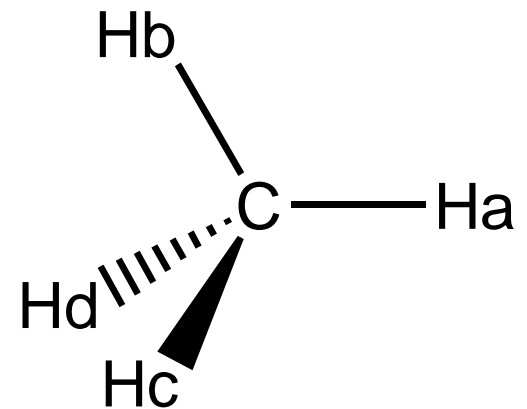
C ← Origin of the frame

H_a C dCH_a ← z axis

H_b C dCH_b H_a αH_aCH_b ← xz plane

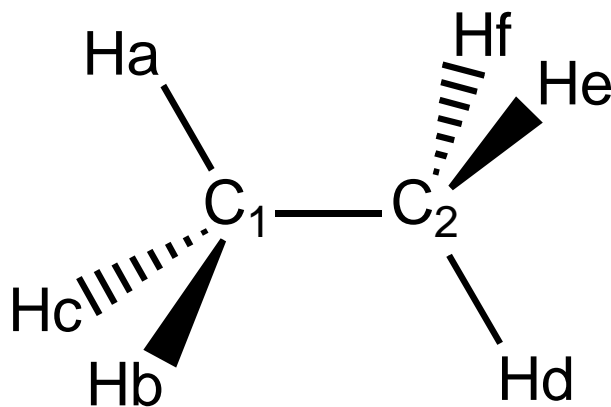
H_c C dCH_c H_a αH_aCH_c H_b DH1

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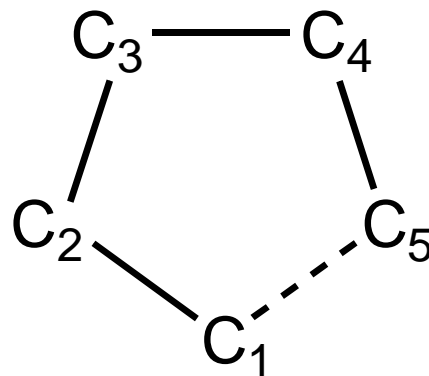
Z-Matrix

- But
 - Non unique
 - How to choose the order of the atoms ?



Z-Matrix

- But
 - Non unique
 - How to choose the order of the atoms ?
 - Problem for cycles



Z-Matrix



- But
 - Not unique
 - How to choose the order of the atoms ?
 - Problem for cycles
 - Not easy to compute
- Extension: Natural coordinates (Pulay)
 - Use deformations for cycles, combination of distances...
 - Codes of 1000s lines...

Baker coordinates



- Idea

- Generalize Z-Matrix and natural
- Based on internal coordinates: q_j
- Keep only the non-redundant combinations

- Compute Wilson B matrix $B_{ij} = \frac{\partial q_j}{\partial x_i}$

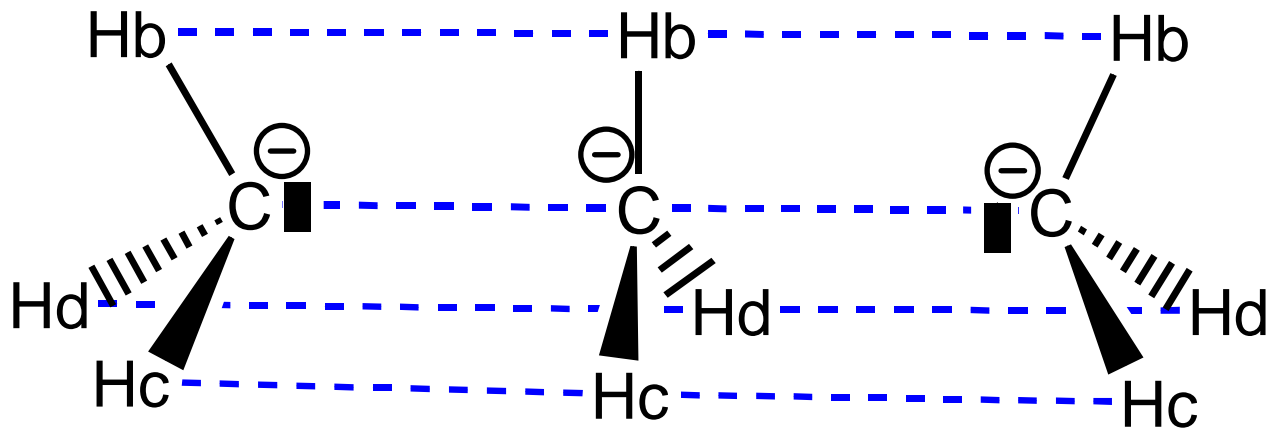
- Compute G matrix $G = B^t B$ $G_{ij} = \sum_k \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial q_k}{\partial x_j}$

- Diagonalize G

- 3N-6 non 0 eigenvalues
- U is the matrix of the eigenvectors

Reaction path coordinates

- Cartesian coordinates
 - Same description for all images
 - But
 - Problem of stretched/compressed bonds



Reaction path coordinates

- Cartesian coordinates

- Same description for all images

- But

- Problem of stretched/compressed bonds

- Stupid path

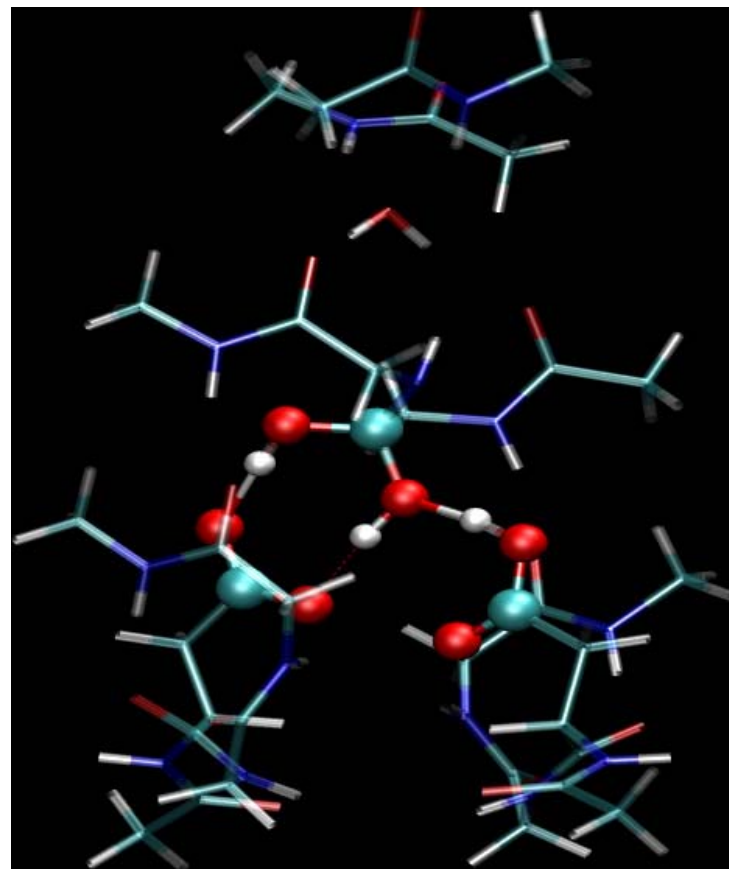
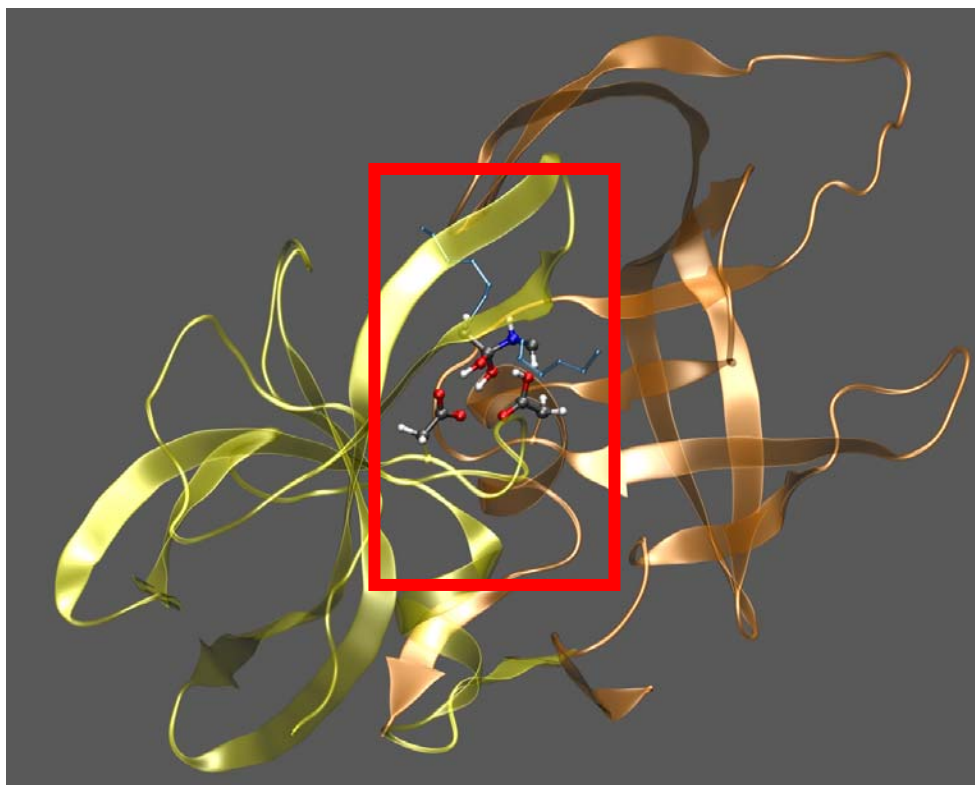
- HCN \rightarrow CNH might lead to



- Easy to check for HCN...

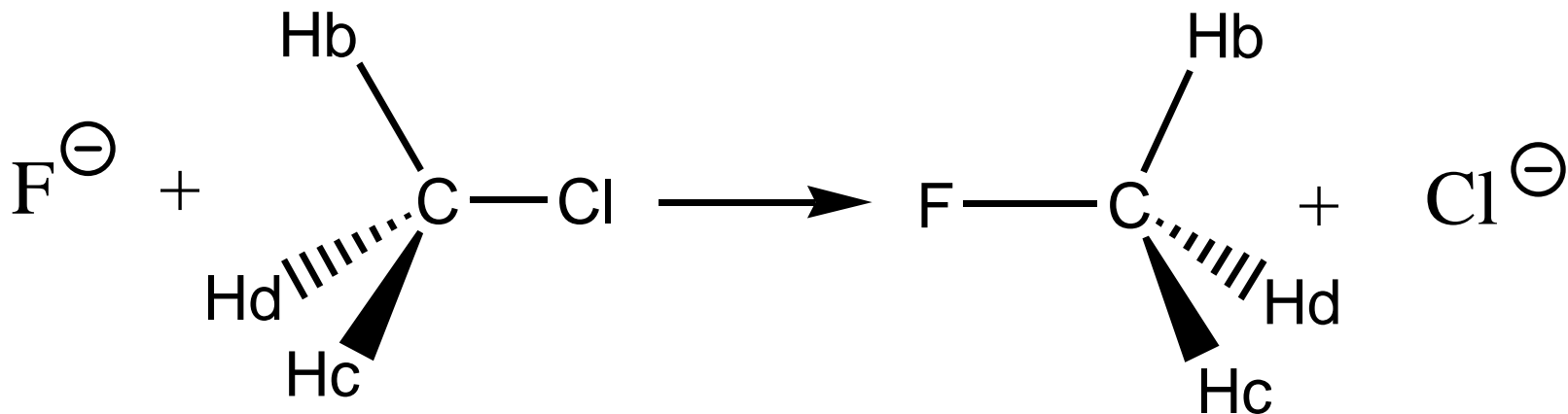
Reaction path coordinates

- Cartesian coordinates
 - But not in real life !



Reaction path coordinates

- Z-Matrix coordinates
 - Less problem of distorted bonds
 - But
 - Which Z-matrix ?



Reaction path coordinates



- Baker coordinates
 - Uses internal from all geometries
 - Less problems of distorted bonds
 - No problem of choosing internal coordinates
 - But
 - Which eigenvectors ?
 - Same U for all geometries
 - Some kind of interpolation
 - Technical problems:
 - Angles becoming close to π
 - Conversion to cartesian...

Reaction path coordinates

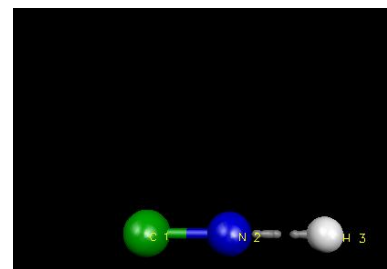
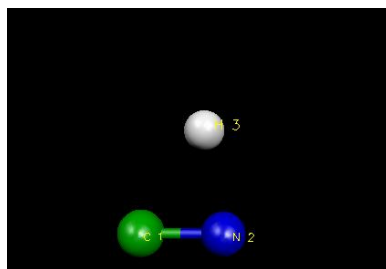
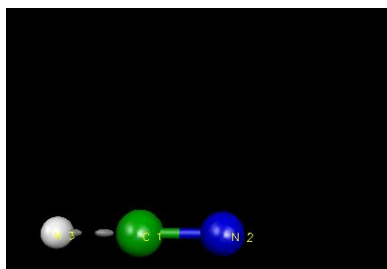


- Conclusion

- Baker coordinates disappointing
- Good description achieved by mixing cartesian and internal

Applications: Back to HCN

- Initial geometries

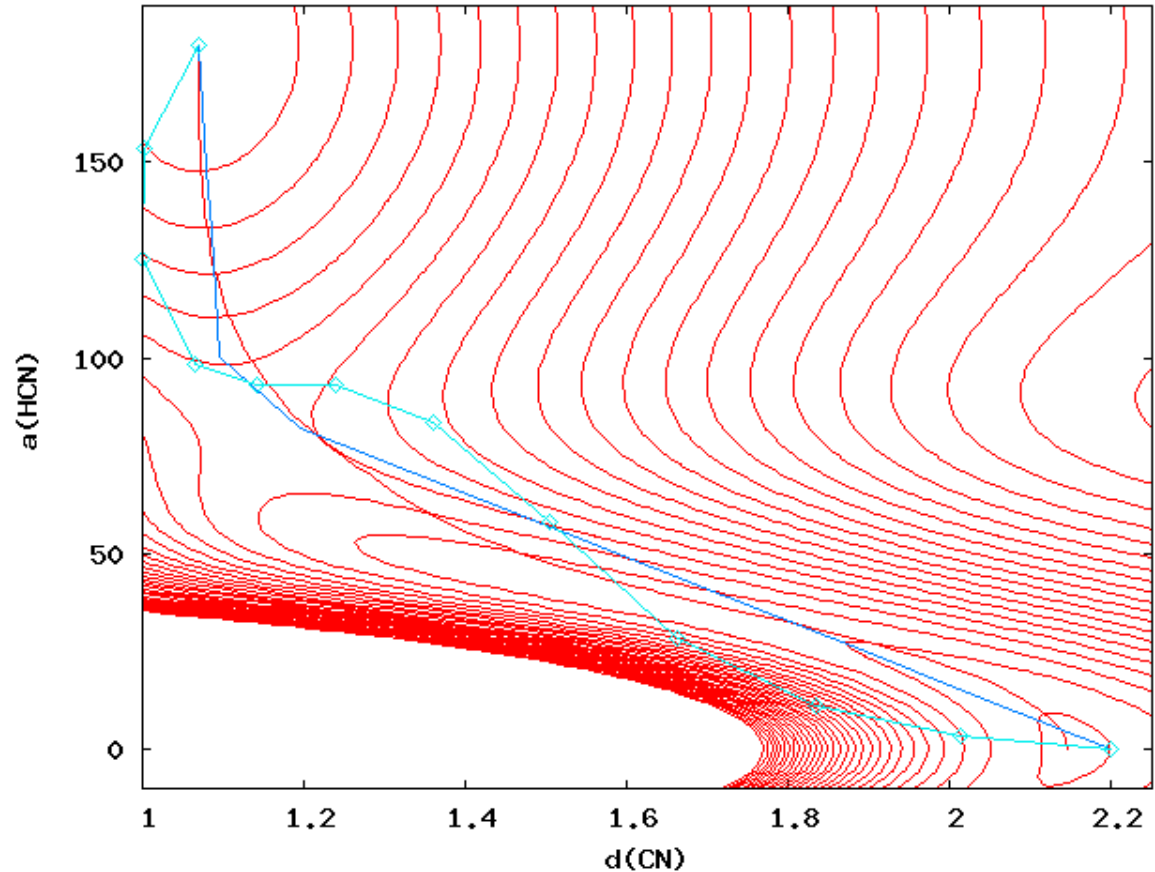


- Computational details

- Newton-Raphson optimizer with BFGS update
- Displacement orthogonal to tangents

Applications: Back to HCN

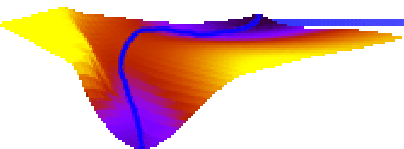
■ Initial path



■ Convergence

- Zmat: 8 iterations
- Cart: 12 iterations

CH₃⁻ inversion

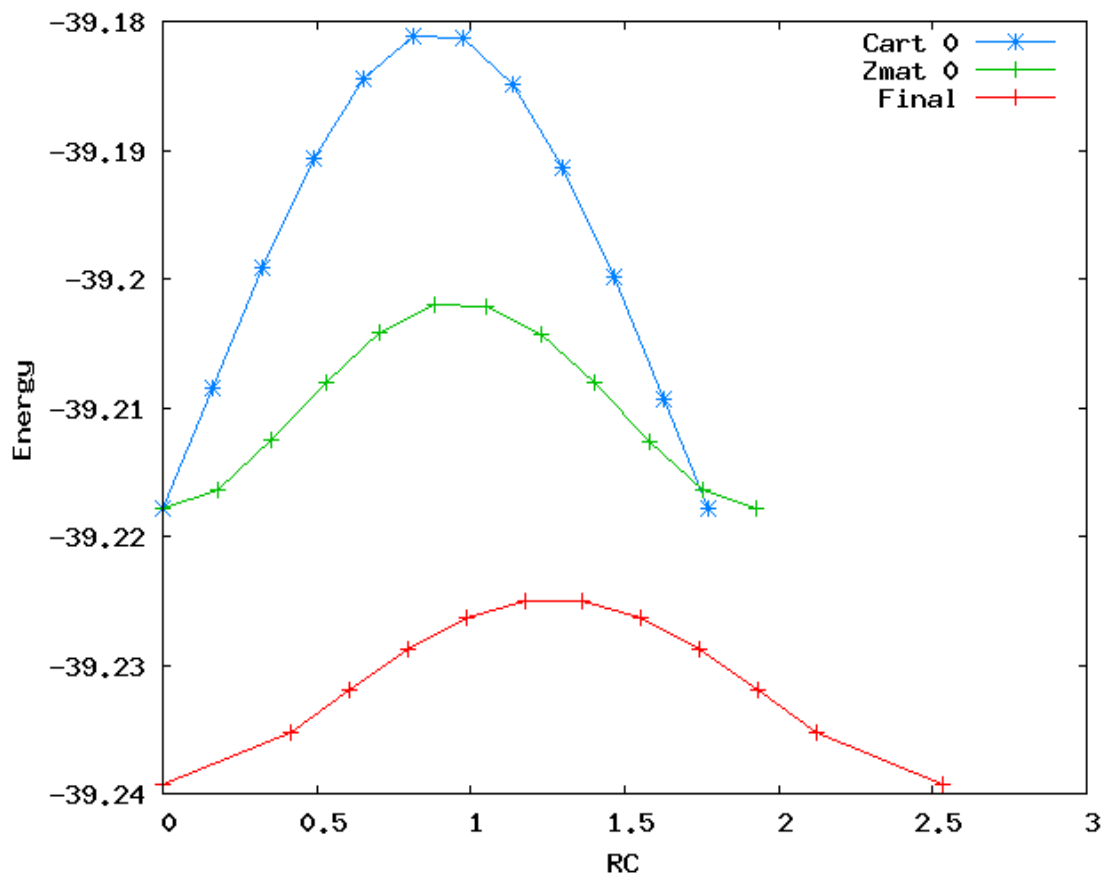


■ Walden inversion:

- Model of SN2 reactions
- Floppy molecules

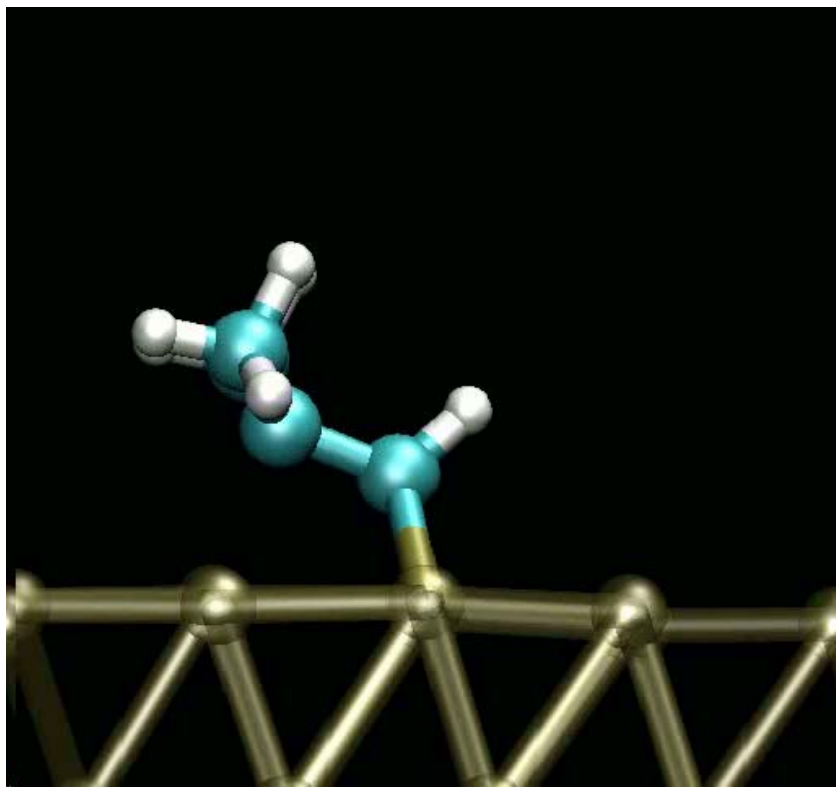
■ Cart vs Zmat

- Initial path better in Zmat
- Good optimizer
 - cart 8 iterations
 - Zmat 7

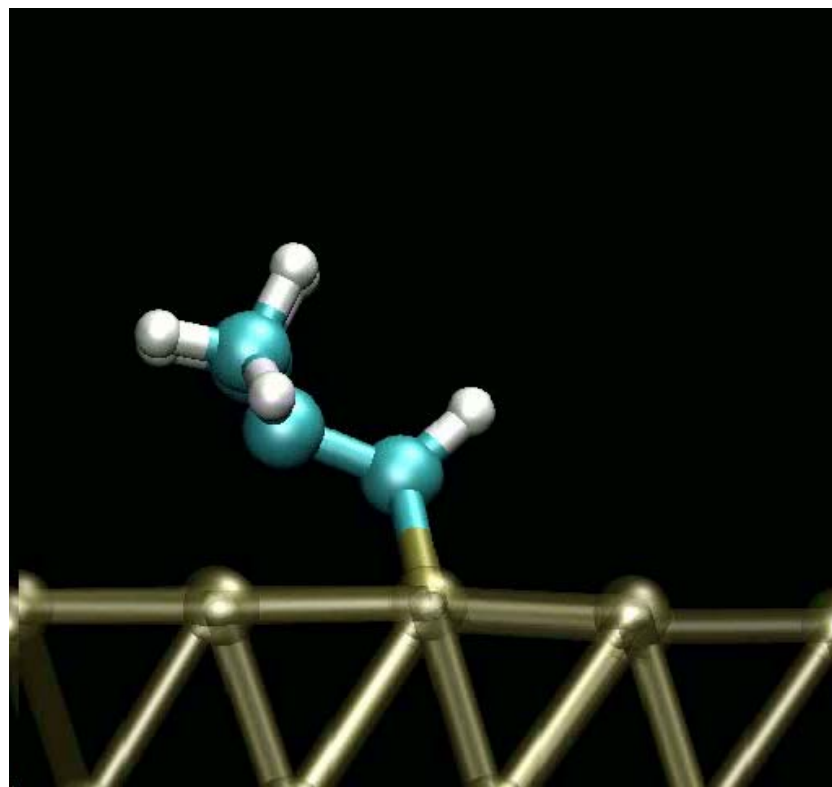


Catalytic hydrogenation on Pt

- Initial paths

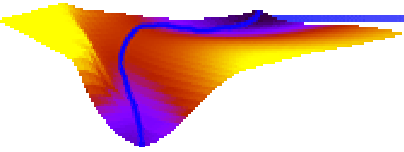


Cart

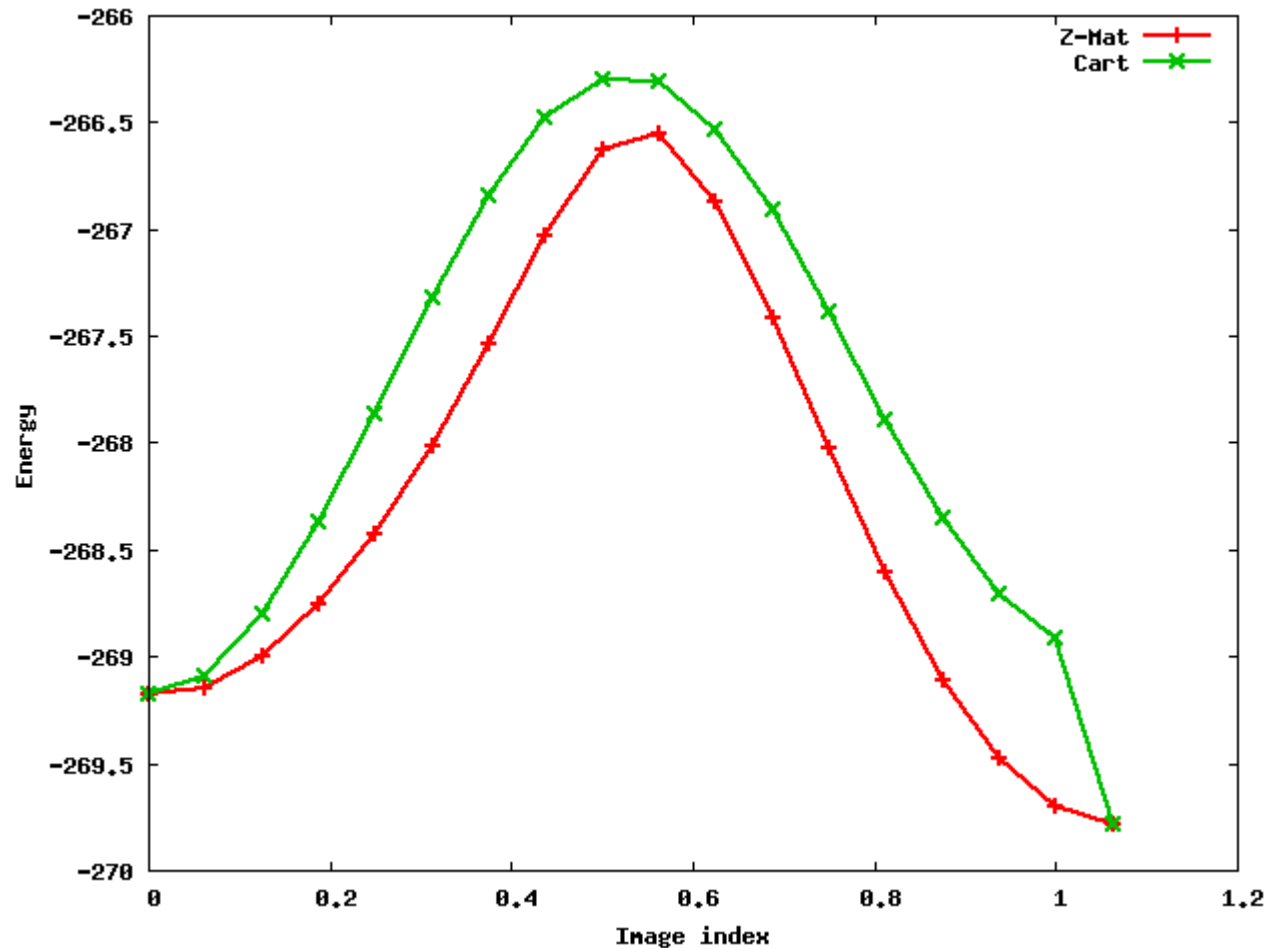


Zmat

Catalytic hydrogenation

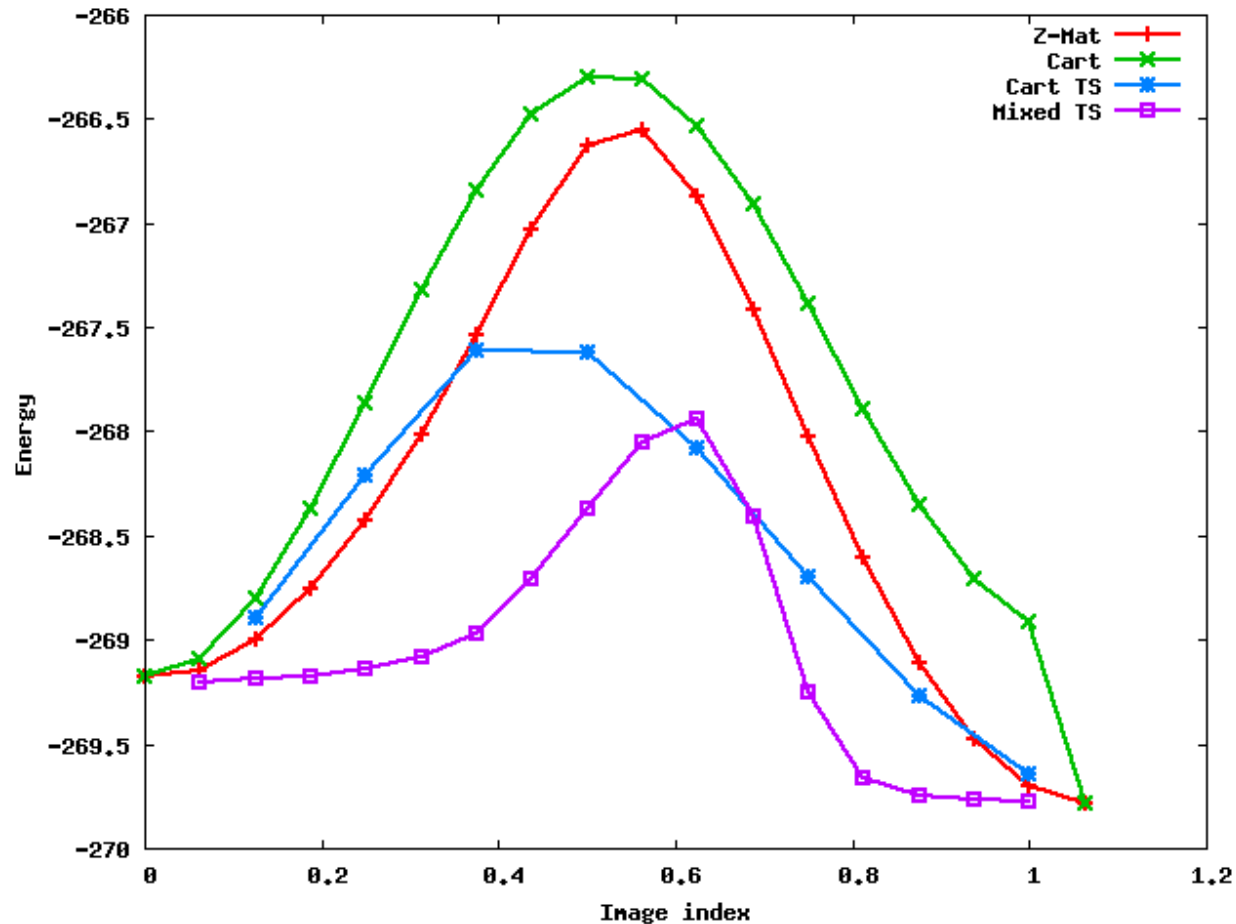


■ Energies

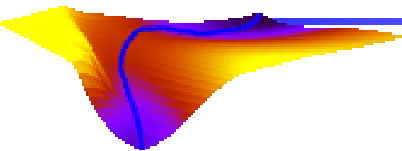


Catalytic hydrogenation

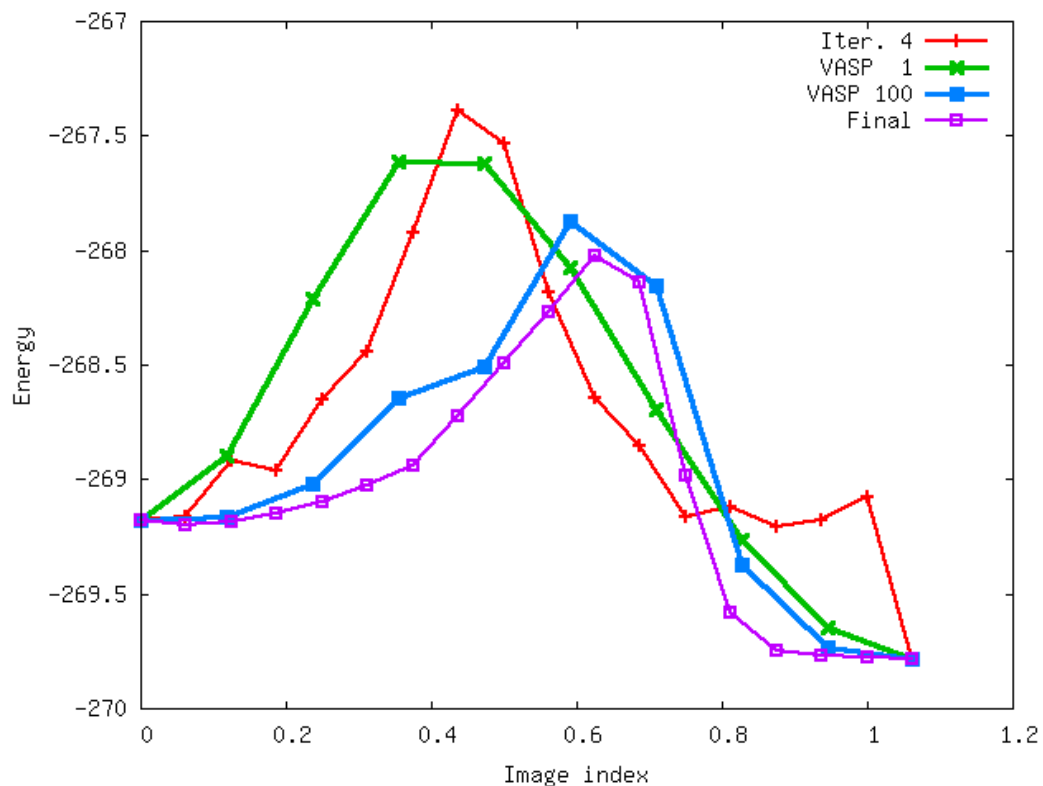
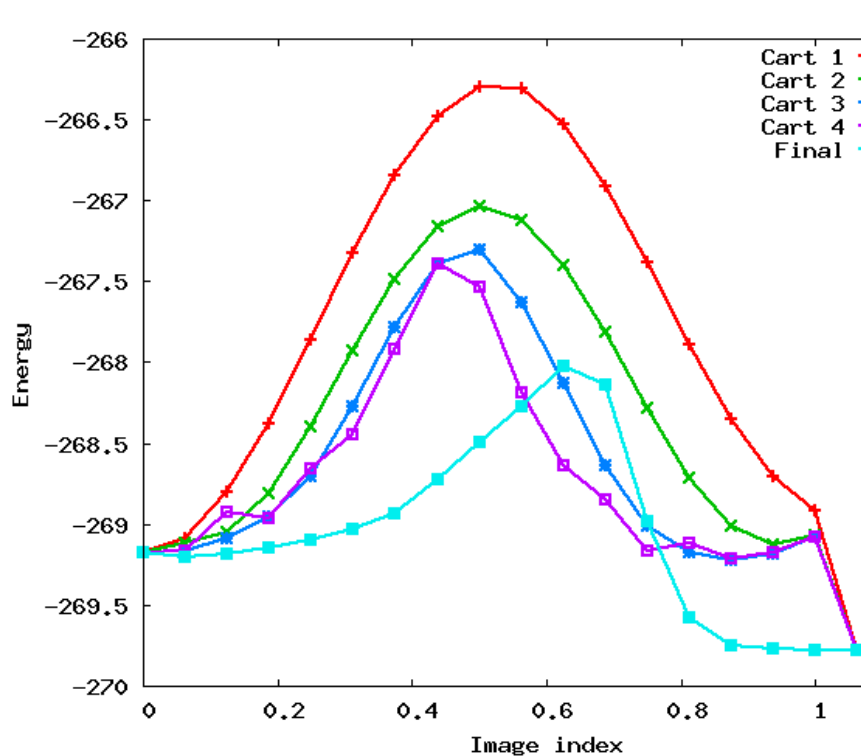
- We add some chemical intuition for the TS



Catalytic hydrogenation



- Reading math book is not useless...



Conclusions



- On the PES (0K)
 - Mixing cart+Zmat for initial path
 - Good optimizer
 - Baker ?

- On the FES (300K)
 - Hopefully our procedure can help us choosing RCs
 - More to come...

Acknowledgements



- People

- P. Dayal: Baker coordinates
- J. Garrec, C. Dupont, F. Delbecq, D. Loffreda: beta testers.

- Money

- ANR
- Région Rhônes Alpes



... Thank you for your attention !